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LIMITED.**

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.**

Founding, 6th August, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news of the day
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PAMES.

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P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On August 10th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.
F. CHURCH, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On July 4th, at Reigate, EDWIN THOMAS BYRNE
of Shanghai, to KATE HILDA STUART SIMPSON,
youngest daughter of James Simpson, late of
Shanghai, now of Reigate.

DEATHS.

On August 12th, at Hamburg, DOROTHY ANNA
GOULD, aged 8 months. (1193)

On August 17th, at the Peak Hospital, of
heart failure, KUAN BIC, aged 27 years. Deeply
regretted. The funeral will be at the Monument
at 5.30 p.m. to-day. All friends are cordially
invited. (1194)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1908.

There seems good reason to believe that
all organised efforts to promote a rebellion
in South China are, for the time being at
least, at an end. Sun Yat Sen has for
years cherished the idea of a revolution
in the two Kwang provinces and it seems
from the talk of one of the leaders of the
recent operations in Yunnan who has sought
sanctuary in Japan, that another rising
on a big scale was in progress in Kwangsi
and Kwangtung, the outbreaks in Yunnan
being arranged merely to divert attention
from the bigger movement while it was in
progress. The French had allowed Tongking to become a
base of operations for the revolutionary
movement. There is no question that the
Reformists have in violation of French laws
made Tongking a point d'appui and an
organising base, but as soon as the French
authorities saw this they certainly exerted
themselves to put a stop to it. Therefore
the suggestion made by China that the
French had given the revolutionary move-
ment a base naturally ranked in the minds
of French. What would happen, one of
the Paris papers asks, if France had display-
ed benevolent neutrality towards the rebels?
Our reply would be that serious trouble for
both France and China would have been
the result. France could not possibly give
the Reformists a free hand in Tongking; that
the movement has been permitted to show
itself there at all has had a very bad effect
on the native population who would seem to
have developed a revolutionary movement
of their own, directed against French
domination. Revolutionary literature has
been scattered broadcast among the natives
in Indo China, in Cochinchina and Annam.
It is clear, as M. LAMERAN has recently
remarked in the *Siecle*, that France has
every interest from the point of view of
the security of Indo-China to live on
good and friendly terms with China, but
whether the general entente which he
recommends with the Chinese Govern-
ment, analogous to that already concluded
with Japan, would avail much when diffi-
culties arise such as those which have occurred
during the last six months, is very question-
able indeed. The best security for Indo-
China at present is an adequate military
force, and that apparently is in the way of
being supplied, for large reinforcements are
coming out this year.

The Volunteer Drill season commences this
week.

The new turbine steamer "Tonjo Maru,"
which broke the Pacific record between Honolulu
and San Francisco on her maiden trip, is again
in port.

The 1st Battalion of the Buffs (East Kent
Regiment) are due here from Cape Colony at
the end of the year when the 3rd Middlesex
leave for Singapore.

The Spanish Consul at Shanghai has notified
that he has withdrawn the protection granted
to some sixty or seventy Chinese registered at
the Spanish Consulate at Amoy.

Six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour
was the sentence passed by Mr. J. R. Wood at
the Police Court yesterday on a native who was
found guilty of stealing two half sovereigns
from the master of a Chinese water boat.

The Director of the Observatory reports that
owing to an accident the Timeball dropped
about 26 seconds too early yesterday. Mariners
and others interested will please note that it will
be dropped correctly to-day.

It may be of some interest to note that the
Reuter's telegram of last week relating to
"Hongkong's proposals" in regard to the opium
divans &c., appears in the Shanghai papers as
"The proposals of the Imperial Government."

The Magistrate has not recovered yet from
the effects of the typhoon. Mr. Wood is unable
to occupy the second court which is still in the
hands of workmen, and he has to conduct the
business of the court in the stuffy little waiting
room.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's
yesterday Long Kin was charged with making
a false affidavit before the Registrar of the
Supreme Court, and with taking out deeds of
administration for certain property at Shauki-
wan. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Sergeant Blackman charged a native before
Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court yesterday
with cruelty to dumb animals. Defendant was
caught in the act of throwing pigs from a cargo
boat at Kennedy Town on to the Praya, and
then whipping them into pens. His Worship
imposed a fine of \$7.

The General Managers of the Peak Tramway
Company Limited inform us that two seats in
the Tram will in future be reserved for His
Excellency the Governor's use, and that anyone
occupying these seats must vacate them when
His Excellency the Governor is travelling. A
notice will be put up in the cars to this effect.

In the case where a young Frenchwoman
married a Chinese diplomatist in her native
land, and then went to Peking, where the hus-
band resumed his Chinese mode of life and
marrying several of his countrywomen con-
signed her to a very inferior position, the French
Court has granted a divorce.

His Highness Pa Lu, Prince of the Fourth
Order and President of the Imperial Assembly,
has been appointed to receive the U. S. Pacific
Fleet on behalf of the Chinese Government.
His Highness was Imperial Commissioner to the
Special Commission to receive the visit of
Prince Fushimi to the Peking Court.

At the meeting of the Russo-Chinese Bank
on June 30 it was decided to meet the losses of
1907 by deduction from the reserve. The Pres-
ident declared that the whole of the losses had
been provided for, and that the position of the
Bank was absolutely sound. If the current
half-year maintained the level of the first half
shareholders would be able to count on a dividend
of at least 6 per cent.

Lieut. Col H. W. Stapples is to embark for
Hongkong on the 16th prox.

The Rev. L. Gonnepfr begs to acknowledge,
with thanks, the following donations for the
Blindhome:—
Total sum already acknowledged ... \$367.
Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Stokes ... 25
Further donations sent to his address Bon-
ham Road, 22, will be duly acknowledged.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending the 16th Aug.,
1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were
498 to the Library and 136 to the Museum; and
of Chinese 264 to the former and 2,095 to the
latter. The Library was, therefore, used by
672 persons and the Museum by 2,232.

In the election of members of the municipal
board which has taken place in Manila, Dr.
Justo Lukban, who, after the war, lived in
Hongkong for a few years, headed the poll in
the first district with 2,988 votes, the second
candidate receiving 1,683. A Manila paper
says of him that he is considered by all who
know him to be an honest, level-headed man.

The French Colonial Minister has laid before
the Chamber of Deputies a Bill authorising the
Government of Indo-China to contract a loan of
£53,000,000, which will be applied to the con-
struction of the Yunnan railways. The maxi-
mum rate of interest is 375 per cent, and the
loan, like that of the 200 millions authorised in
1893, will be redeemable in 75 years. The in-
terest will be an obligatory charge on the general
budget of Indo-China.

The command of the ship "Cadmus," on
recommissioning, has been given to Commander
H. L. P. Heard. The new skipper of the
Cadmus began his naval career in 1833 as a cadet,
was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1839, lieutenant
in 1852, and commander in 1903. He has been
a gunnery officer on several cruisers and a battle-
ship, and was recently attached to the special
service vessel "Vivid," Devonport, for drafting
duties. He served previously on the China
Station.

A remarkable story is being related over in
Kowloon. A little boy, about four years old,
appeared to have had something wrong with his
nose, and last week it became so bad that his
mother took him to the doctor. The medical
man discovered some foreign substance in the
nose, but he could not dislodge it at the first
attempt and the boy had to make several visits
to the surgery. At last the doctor succeeded
and to his surprise brought down a boot button.
It had been in the little fellow's nose for two
years.

With reference to a recent advertisement in
the *Daily Press* inserted to the order of Messrs.
Cruz, Basto & Co., of Canton, stating that they
had been appointed Agents for the State Fire
Insurance Company Limited, Messrs. W. G.
Humphreys & Co. declare in an advertisement
inserted to-day in another column that the an-
nouncement referred to is somewhat misleading
in that it implies that the advertisement inserted
by Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co. are the only
authorised agents for the State Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd. in this Colony. We may draw atten-
tion to the fact that the advertisement inserted
by Messrs. Cruz, Basto & Co., was dated from
Canton.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR
OF MACAO.

The new Governor of Macao, Senhor Alves
Rocada, accompanied by his wife, arrived here
yesterday by the French mail steamer
"Australia," on which he had embarked at
Marseilles. His Excellency was met by Captain
Hooper, A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Lugard,
bearing a letter from the Governor complimenting
him on his appointment and conveying his
good wishes. Captain Santos, on behalf of the
Acting Governor of Macao, was one of the first
on board, and accompanying him was the
Portuguese Consul, Mr. J. J. Leiria, who
greeted the new Governor on behalf of the
Portuguese community. The party were con-
ducted round the city. It is expected that
Senhor Rocada will leave on the Portuguese
gunboat "Rio Lima" to-day for Macao, and
that his wife, who is indisposed, will follow as
soon as she is able to travel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS"]

DEAR SIR—I shall be glad if you will allow
me to take advantage of your columns to make
a complaint against certain people who do not
hesitate to make use of private chairs and rick-
shaws when they get the chance. It is very
annoying to be told by a neighbour (as I was
on Saturday last) that one's chair had been
used as a public conveyance. Chair-cobblers, like
most of our Chinese servants, are only too ready
to earn an extra 20 cents on the quiet, legally
or otherwise, but I think that the greater blame
rests with those Europeans who give them such
opportunities and who ought to know better.
There can be no question of a mistake having
been made in this particular case since the chair
was a lady's chair and the cobblers were a
distinctive lot. I have seen the chair and I
used my chair in a way that my cobblers
could be prosecuted for plying for hire without
a licence.

We constantly see cases in the papers of
ladies presenting their servants for disobeying
orders, but if a lady will stoop to such an
unprincipled thing as I have described (and I
know positively that this is not an isolated case)
how can they expect to keep their own servants
in order?—Yours faithfully,
W. K.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.]

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A HUGE LOAN CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, August 17th.
The Government is considering the
advisability of raising a loan of one
hundred million sterling for Naval
purposes.

RIOTS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 17th.
Serious riots have occurred at
Springfield, Illinois, between whites
and negroes.

ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, August 17th.
The French expedition organised
by Dr. Charcot has sailed on a voyage
of exploration to the Antarctic.

CONDEMNED JAPANESE
RELEASED.

TOKYO, August 17th.
The Vladivostok Court has ordered
the release of the crew of the "Miye
Maru," and their property; also of an
American citizen named White.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

TURKEY.

LONDON, August 14th.
The preliminary work of reform in Turkey
is progressing.
The salaries of overpaid officials which are
being reduced, and their exaggerated notions
of the new régime, have led to preposterous
strikes among workmen, which the "Young
Turks" have suppressed.
Crime in Constantinople has already
decreased by 92 per cent.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, August 14th.
The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent
states that the Russian Ambassador at Tokyo
has been instructed to negotiate a seal
fisheries agreement with Japan which will
take the form of that country's accession
to the Russian conventions with Great Britain
and America, the object of which is to save
the seals from extermination.

Newfoundland has consented to a renewal
of the modus vivendi with America for one
year.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

LONDON, August 14th.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen G.C.V.O.,
British Ambassador at Vienna, has been
appointed Ambassador at Berlin, the
arrangement having been made at the
meeting of the monarchs at Cronberg.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, August 15th.
Telegrams from Auckland, New Zealand,
report the departure of the American fleet
from that port bound for Sydney.

BALLOON DISASTER.

LONDON, August 15th.
At the Franco-British Exhibition the
balloon "American," in charge of Captain
Lovelace, while in course of inflation,
exploded, causing a huge flame.

Captain Lovelace's girl secretary was
incinerated, and six others, including
Captain Lovelace, injured. The Exhibition
shook as though there had been an earth-
quake.

[FROM "THE SHANGHAI TIMES"]

A GIGANTIC CONCERN FAILS.

New York, 10th August.
A receiver has been appointed for the Pills-
bury Milling Company at Minneapolis.
[The Pillsbury Flour Mills are the largest in
the world and have made huge fortunes for their
owners. The Company was considered one of
the strongest in the United States, and the
fact that it is in financial difficulties would in-
dicate that the "hard times" in the United
States are not yet finished.—Ed.]

THE ETERNAL THAW.

New York, 10th August.
Harry Thaw has become bankrupt.
[FROM Ceylon Papers.]

INDIAN AGITATORS ON THE
PACIFIC COAST.

LONDON, July 31st.
A telegram to the *Times* from Vancouver
states that a League of Indian Agitators is
being formed on the Pacific Coast, the real
object of which is undoubtedly to overthrow
British rule. The League already numbers
1,500. The headquarters are at Seattle, where
its highly educated organ called "Sri Hindu-
tan" is published. It is a mystery where the

agitators obtain funds, but it is stated that one
of the leaders of the movement is now in New
York to obtain the help of the enemies of
Great Britain in the United States. The
"Times" correspondent accentuates the con-
nection of unrest with the bad treatment of
Indians in Columbia and other British terri-
tories.

THE OLYMPIC REGATTA.

LONDON, July 31st.
In the Olympic Regatta at Henley, England,
won all the events. The "Leader" boat de-
feated the Belgians in the final by 21 lengths,
time 7 min. 32 sec. It was a triumph for the
long British stroke over the foreign short
stroke.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, August 1st.
An influential deputation privately conveyed
to Earl Crewe the representations of Indians
in South Africa.
Earl Crewe, in reply, stated that he was
prepared to make representations when the
occasion required them. He thought the mis-
understanding between the Transvaal and
British Indians was not incapable of a friendly
settlement by Government.

MR. ASQUITH AND UNIVERSAL
DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, August 1st.
Speaking at a banquet given in honour of
the Peace Congress delegates, Mr. Asquith
said he did not believe that the young would
live to see universal disarmament, so long as
human nature was what it was. National
security must have first place in the plans of
Governments, who would otherwise betray the
most sacred of all trusts; but nothing was more
praiseworthy than devising means of limiting
the risks of international quarrels, and provid-
ing a rational substitute for the armaments
arms. Mr. Asquith paid a tribute to the work
of the Peace missionaries on these lines.

THE RIOTS NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, August 1st.
Sixty-nine officers and soldiers were injured
in the riots at Draveil-Vignout. Several of
the rioters have been sentenced to terms of
imprisonment varying from one week to four
months.
The Secretary of the Confederation of
Labour and the leading members have been
arrested.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT
"CHRISTIANIA."

LONDON, August 1st.
President Fallières has arrived at Christiania.
King Haakon and Queen Maud gave him a
hearty welcome.

INDIANS AND THE SELF-GOVERN-
ING COLONIES.

LONDON, August 1st.
The question of Indians in the Colonies was
raised in a debate on the adjournment, last
night, Colonel Seely paid a tribute to the
way in which Canada had met the Imperial
Government and hoped the same spirit would
be shown by South Africa and Australia. The
self-governing Colonies, he said, might ex-
clude whom they would, but they must give
those admitted full rights: free, or not at all,
seemed to be a sound principle for the Empire.
At the same time he hoped the Colonies would
realize the immense difficulties which the policy
of a cruel exclusion might cause.

THE ANNUAL FLEET REGATTA.

Whilst the Fleet has been busy practising
and preparing for the coming tests, and there
have been numerous drills, sport has been by no
means neglected. The annual regatta, which
took place at the end of July gave rise to much
friendly rivalry among the Fleet. The "Flora"
carried off premier honours with six firsts out
of twenty events. The results were:—

Ship	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Points
H. M. S. "Flora"	6	3	1	25
H. M. S. "King Alfred"	4	3	5	23
H. M. S. "Monmouth"	3	5	3	22
H. M. S. "Kent"	4	2	5	21
H. M. S. "Bedford"	3	4	3	21
H. M. S. "King Alfred" won the Jackson's Challenge Cup in the All Cruisers' Race, and the Arbutnot Challenge Cup for (Officers') gigs and the Baird Cup for (Officers') skiffs.				
H. M. S. "Bedford" won the Captain's Chal- lenge Cup for fourteen oared cutters, and H. M. S. "Kent" won the Chefoo Challenge Cup (large) for twelve oared cutters and H. M. S. "Hart" the Chefoo Challenge Cup (small) for whalers.				

In the day's races which took place on August
3rd, the results were:—

Ship	Firsts	Seconds	Thirds	Points
H. M. S. "Bedford"	1	1	1	6
H. M. S. "Kent"	1	1	1	5
H. M. S. "Flora"	1	1	1	4
H. M. S. "Monmouth"	1	1	1	3
H. M. S. "King Alfred"	1	1	1	2
The sailing races of the Fleet take place this month.—N. O. Daily News.				

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 17th at 11.35 a.m.—The barometer
has fallen considerably over N. Formosa and at
Sharp Peak. The typhoon is now situated to
the North of Formosa. It is moving at present
towards N.W. and threatens the coast in the
neighbourhood of Weichow.

Pressure has increased over Japan and N.
China. It is highest over the Pacific between
Japan and the S. Philippines.

Bad weather will prevail over the Eastern
Sea and the N. part of the Formosa Channel.
Fresh to strong monsoon is indicated over the
China Sea.

Heavy rain for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inches.

Light rain for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood:—
Formosa Channel:—
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamook:—
South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan:—
(*) W. winds, moderate to fresh; unsettled,
thunder showers.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, August 17th.
IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.
BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (Sir
F. Piggott).

AN INTERESTING APPLICATION.
Mr. E. F. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson,
Stokes and Master, representing the trustee in
the bankruptcy of A. H. Rennie deceased,
applied for directions with regard to the
payment of certain costs incurred before the
estate was actually in bankruptcy. The applica-
tion was to pay certain costs incurred by Mrs.
A. H. Rennie to Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and
Master before the estate actually went into
bankruptcy. There was an affidavit filed
by the trustee setting forth the facts
desired by his Lordship. Certain actions
were commenced immediately after Mr.
Rennie's death and costs were incurred in
order to protect the estate.

The Chief Justice—Can you give any
authority?
Mr. Master—The application partakes of the
nature of an application for directions. Your
Lordship has power to give directions to a
trustee under the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

The Chief Justice—I don't see why you call
it directions.
Mr. Master—It is directions that we may pay
costs. There is no committee of inspection, and
where there is no such committee the trustee
can apply to the court to obtain the consent
which the committee could give.

The Chief Justice—Can you mention a
similar case?
Mr. Master—I don't know a similar case.
It is an extraordinary case. Undoubtedly your
Lordship has power to give directions to a
trustee to make certain payments.

The Chief Justice—The actions were brought
against Mrs. Rennie as executrix?
Mr. Master—Yes. No one but the Char-
tered Bank got any priority.
The Chief Justice—It seems to me an im-
portant principle is involved, though I can see
it seems to be right.

Mr. Master—The costs had to be incurred
otherwise certain persons might have got
priority. The actions had to be defended.
The Chief Justice—I think I had better have
a formal report from the trustee.

RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED.
Mr. M. J. D. Stephens applied to have the
receiving order, re L. C. Logan rescinded.
Since his previous application a few weeks ago
there was now sufficient money in the hands of
the Official Trustee to meet the claims of those
who did not consent to withdraw, so the bank-
ruptcy was really at an end.
His Lordship granted the application.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.
Re Li King Shek a motion was presented
that the transfer by Li King Shek the property
of the Kwong Yik Wo firm, of 14,000 bags of
flour in favour of Chai Wai Chi was a fraudu-
lent preference as against the other creditors of
the debtor, and further that Chai Wai Chi was
not a bona fide purchaser of the bags of flour from
Chai Wai Chi.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by
Mr. Holbourn of Messrs. Dawson, Looker and
Dawson appeared on behalf of Mr. G. H.
Wakeman, Official Receiver, in support of the
motion, which was opposed by Mr. Slade,
instructed by Mr. Davis of Messrs. Wilkinson
and Grist.

Mr. Pollock having read the motion,
Mr. Slade said the motion against Chai Wai Chi
ought to be dismissed. The transaction was
valid until it was set aside.

The Chief Justice remarked that the motion
ought to be withdrawn against both parties.
Mr. Pollock submitted that the motion was
not premature. There were serious objections
to putting the parties through a preliminary
examination, and he argued that the motion was
in order.

Evidence was called, and the hearing
adjourned.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday, August 17th.
BEFORE HON. COMMANDER BASIL TAYLOR,
R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

UNLICENSED BOATS.
At the instance of Inspector Dymond of
Abberdeen 18 cargo boat owners were charged
with using their boats in the waters of the
Colony without being licensed.

Prosecutor stated that all the defendants
licenses expired several months ago. For the
last two months he had been continually
advising them to renew their licenses. The
fees had not been increased. Defendants took
no notice of his warnings. They only laughed
at him.

In each instance his Worship imposed a fine
of \$5, the

SUGGESTED TANNING INDUSTRY FOR HONGKONG.

The following correspondence has passed between Government and the Chamber of Commerce:

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1908.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 9454/1907 of the 1st ultimo, I am directed to transmit for the consideration of your Committee the enclosed copy of a minute by His Excellency the Governor dated the 31st ultimo, and to inquire whether, in the opinion of your Committee, there is a possibility of developing the Singapore Market for lard as well as that of the Philippines, and whether it would be possible to establish in Hongkong a tanning industry for hogskins.—I am, Sir,

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,
I have recently noticed in a report by the Commercial Agent for New South Wales that the Straits Settlements imported for a period of nine months (the period under review) 36,393 pounds of lard valued at £700,183 of which 17,805 pounds was from Hongkong (value £39,165) and about the same quantity from China. The value therefore for a complete year would be about £134,377, of which Hongkong took £23,740. There would seem to be a possibility of developing the Singapore market as well as the Philippines.

In this connection also it might be possible to establish a tanning industry for hogskins; and the following notes taken from the "Indian Trade Journal" of April, 23rd, 1908, may be of interest to the Chamber.

F. LUGARD.

TANNING HOGSKINS.

American Method.—Hog skins make very nice leather when they are properly tanned. They are usually very greasy and have numerous holes in them. It is very important that the tanner handles the skins carefully so as not to increase the number of holes; and the skins must be degreased right at the start or they will cause trouble all the way through. The skins should be worked before they are soaked and as much of the grease as possible must be scraped out. After the skins have been scraped out dry they should be washed in warm salt soda water and then worked and scraped to get the dissolved grease out. The soda solution is made by dissolving 5 lbs. of soda in a barrel of water of about 95 degrees. The skins are put into this water and left there about one minute, they are then put on the beam and scraped and worked and the dissolved grease will flow out. After this has been done at least twice the skins should be washed in soda solution to free them from adhering grease, and then soaked for 12 to 24 hours in cold water. The soaking is accomplished most readily in a solution of sulphide of sodium of pale yellow color. Flushing should be done before the skins are untanned.

Depilatories.—A suitable depilatory is made by dissolving 1 lb. of depilatory in each 7 gallons of water in the vat; the skins are then put into the solution and stirred about for 36 hours, more or less, until the hair is dissolved and skins are ready for the lime. Wash the hair off and then lime the skins in weak white lime for one day, and then transfer them to stronger lime or make the first lime stronger. From two to four days are usually required by the liming process according to the thickness of the skins and the strength of the lime. The lime dissolves the remaining grease and the liming and washing remove it. A bran bath is good for dermating the skins. Fifty pounds of bran soaked in warm water until it is sour and then stirred into 700 gallons of water makes a good dermator for the skins. Ten pounds of sulphuric acid should be added to the drench and the skins stirred about in the liquor for several hours until they are soft and clean. The next work is the hairing and the skins should be worked out over a beam and all the lime, dirt, and oil should be removed on the flesh side and the skins are then ready to be gounded upon the grain. This work must be carefully done so as not to damage the grain. All the dirt and fine hairs should be removed from the grain, the skins then rinsed in warm water and they are then ready to be tanned. On account of their porous nature the skins absorb the tan very rapidly. Hemlock extract is the cheapest tanning material that can be used; quebracho extract tans the skins with a fine, natural grain and a combination of the two also makes good leather.

The Tanning Process.—A paddle vat is the best to do the tanning in as a drum is apt to tear the skins. When hemlock is used the skins are kept in the liquor until they are struck through, the liquor being strengthened twice a day. About eight days are required to do the tanning. After they are tanned the skins should be bleached and dried in sun, then washed, struck out, oiled lightly and dried. Dampen the dry skins and shave those that need it. Have the skins moist and soft and give them fat liquor made of oil, soap and degrease; give considerably less fat liquor than oil skins and then dry the skins again. If the skins are to be coloured moisten them with warm water and clear the grain with borax and sulphuric acid or any other good bleaching process, and then mill in sun again; rinse the leather and shine again, all the grain with oil and dry the skins again. Striking and finishing complete the work, and the skins are ready for use.

Tanning with Quebracho.—To tan with quebracho, make up the first tanning bath by adding dissolved quebracho extract to water in the paddle vat to make a 4 deg. liquor. To each 100 gallons of liquor add 14 lbs. of alum and 4 lbs. of salt, and plunge the liquor well. Process the skins in this liquor for 36 hours, or until they have assumed a light oak colour; then

place them in the second bath. This is simply a clear quebracho liquor of 6 degs. Paddle the skins in this liquor 36 hours, then strengthen the liquor to 10 degs. and in about two days the skins will be completely tanned. Drain the skins in sun, oil the grain with neat foot oil and hang the skins up to dry or tack them on frames. The dry skins can then be moistened, coloured and finished. They can also be bleached and finished without being coloured. Hemlock combined with quebracho makes a good tanner. For insouling the skins are oiled with a combination of fish and mineral oil, and are finished on the rolling machine which makes them smooth and firm. It is of benefit to the leather to mill the skins in a lactic acid solution before tanning them; it cleans the grain.

Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 6th August.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 2nd June, 1908, inquiring whether or not there is a possibility of developing the Singapore market for lard, and also of establishing a tanning industry for hog skins in Hongkong.

From enquiries made by me from firms who were likely to be interested in the proposal, I find that the making of lard is solely carried on by Chinese, both here and at Canton; as is also the exportation of this product to countries which have large Chinese populations.

The best market for the Chinese exporters is apparently Singapore, and judging from the figures supplied by the Commercial Agent for New South Wales of the volume of trade in lard in the Straits Settlements there appears to be ample opportunity for the development of the export of locally made lard into that Colony.

It appears to me, however, that such development must lie in the hands of the Chinese exporters who, if they reduce their prices to compare favourably with those quoted for the Australian product, would naturally command a larger market, in fact it would seem to be a matter of price.

As regards the establishment of a tanning industry for pig skins, there seems very little probability of such meeting with success, as in order to be financially successful, it appears necessary that the scheme should be established on a larger scale than seems to be possible at the moment in the present depressed condition of the Colony's trade.

There are, moreover, several difficulties to contend with such as, for instance, the difficulty of obtaining conveniently a sufficient number of pig skins for the reason that the skin is seldom sold apart from the meat, and I am led to understand that the skin is used by the Chinese as an article of food.

There are some Chinese, I believe, engaged in tanning pig skins, but it is done in a primitive way, and I have not been able to ascertain that tanned pig skins are used in South China to any large extent.

I have &c.,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

SEVEN WEEKS ON A DESERT ISLAND.

Particulars reached Queenstown last month from Lyttelton, N.Z., of the landing of Captain Noel and twenty-one of the crew of the last French barque "President Edin. Faure," a vessel of 2,651 tons, who were rescued by the British warship "Porpoise" from Antipodes Island, south of New Zealand, where they had lived for seven weeks, enduring great privations after the loss of their vessel.

Relating the story of their adventures Captain Noel stated that they were bound from Pohni, New Caledonia, to Havre, and during terrible weather the ship was driven on the rocks south of Antipodes Island, which rise from 800 to 1,000 feet out of the sea. The crew of twenty-two had to scramble into a boat to save their lives, and effected a landing with no clothes save those they had on.

Happily for the shipwrecked mariners the New Zealand Government keep a quantity of provisions on the island to be used in case of emergency, and the castaways were able to live on them. The supply, however, was becoming exhausted as week succeeded week, and no prospect of rescue seemed likely. The ration had to be reduced to such an extent that the men became ravenous for food, and gave up all hope of rescue.

Out of the wreckage washed ashore nails were obtained, and these were made into fishhooks to catch fish. Blades of penknives were fashioned into needles, hair-combs were made from bush thorns, and altogether the men led a regular Crusoe life.

On several occasions messages written in pencil were fastened to the neck of an albatross, and the bird was sent off in the hope that they might be captured, and thus secure assistance for the castaways.

One of these messages was being written in which the men said all hope was abandoned when the "Porpoise" was sighted and took off the crew who were then almost mad with hunger.

CHINESE BONDS.

A London financial paper says.—That the keen investor is at last beginning to recognise the merits and attractiveness of Chinese Bonds has been clearly demonstrated during the past week by the steady investment demand for the securities of the Chinese Empire. Generally speaking, the foreign market has not another bargain which, having regard to security, yield, and possibilities of appreciation, make such a favourable purchase as Chinese Bonds. In the matter of security, the fact should not be lost sight of that the Government of the Empire, which, excepting other member with suspicion, will nevertheless work to the advantage of the investor, is a sleeping giant meeting his pecuniary obligations promptly and regularly. Chinese Bonds may, therefore, be regarded as having the security of all the Powers behind them. This is a point which has not received the attention it deserves. Regarded from the purely investment point of view, and also from the speculative investment standpoint, Chinese Bonds clearly justify

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, July 17th.

THE WEATHER.

The back of our brilliant Summer seems to have been almost innocent rain, and weather experts declare they have no recollection of similar atmospheric disturbances in summer before. It is most dismal for holiday makers and the exhibition organisers are also looking very glum.

As a matter of fact the opening of the Olympic games at the Stadium of the Franco-British Exhibition by the King was almost a complete frost owing to the dismal weather. The athletes turned up all right and paraded, but the public seats were as sparsely tenanted as possible under such attractions and there were great stretches of seats entirely unoccupied. Since then there have been fine spells and the games have been broken, much interest. Several records have been broken, the picked men of the world being among the contestants. Up to date the British athletes easily lead, with America, France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium and Holland following in the order named.

At Bielefeld also this week there was some fine shooting, the Norwegian and American marksmen showing up as well as the British. In several cases competitors scored the highest possible in competitions.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia, I hear from St. Petersburg, is really alarmed at the evidences provided by her agents in China as to the prospects of another anti-dynastic rising that will put into the shade the Boxer outbreak, inasmuch as the most intelligent class of the population will take part in it. Of course, there is in these Russian reports a heavy vein of suggestion that the Japanese are the evil geniuses at work on the conditions in China. It is pointed out that the extra territorial headquarters of the Chinese Anarchist and Socialist movements are in Tokyo and in Japan there are twenty thousand students from China imbuing sentiments subversive of Manchu rule all the time. They are returning—periodically to enlarge the area of Anarchist and Constitutional opinion in all the provinces of China. Some go as the direct delegates of the Tokyo organisations to stir up trouble. In this way Russia credits the Japanese trained emissaries with being at the centre of the Yunnan troubles. Presently, it is predicted, there will be similar risings everywhere, and Japan will be the willing abettor of the leaders because later on she will be able to find an excuse for stepping in on the north to keep order. For the purpose of being prepared for eventualities Russia believes Japan is secretly accumulating stores, men and fortification material at the port of Arthur, and is holding far more troops in Formosa than are needed for the operations against the natives there. Moreover it is declared that gun running at present is easy and the Japanese wink at the traffic.

According to the Russian agents' advice, the anti-dynastic parties have drawn up thousands of proclamations to the effect that the safety of foreigners will be assured so long as foreign Powers do not interfere between the revolutionaries and the Chinese Government in the settlement of a purely Chinese quarrel. Even now, it is alleged, arms are pouring into Manchuria from Japanese sources for the purpose of forcing the pace.

In view of all these things Russians are concerned for their future in the East, with their thousands of miles of frontier bordering China, and the Amur Railway, for which the Czar will shortly sanction the Amur Railway Bill which authorises the expenditure of 300 to 500 million roubles. This line will mark a strategic point which will be of the highest importance, for any attacks made on Russian interests beyond it will be cause for hostilities with the offender. It is the Russian opinion that Japan intends to craftily turn the stream of Chinese hostility to Russian possessions, which are ill protected, and thus to make opportunities for herself to reap benefits as policeman.

The Russians are sometimes spoken of as the most optimistic nation in the world, and at any rate the mistakes of the Russo-Japanese war have not yet been made the useful starting points of reforms in many departments. The same inefficiency is everywhere visible, and the Minister of Finance aids the self-complacency by declaring that the finances of the State can stand almost any drain.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PROJECTS.

Take for instance the Navy. The Duma has refused twice to pass the naval estimates providing for 11,250,000 roubles for this year's battleship construction. What is the result? The sum is not included in the Budget, so according to Russian custom the Ministry of Marine falls back on the sum sanctioned by the Czar in the last Budget that made a mark of appropriation. That was in 1906 when the Naval estimates were for forty millions. Thus the navy in Russia will this year cost nearly thirty million roubles more than was asked for in the first instance. Evidently the Minister of Marine, M. Dikoi, anticipated the result, for he had already ordered shipbuilding to proceed and several ships are already on the stocks. A great dock is also under construction at Cronstadt.

At the first blush this looks like folly on the part of the Duma. But there is the midwife, after all. The Duma has no objection to naval expenditure; what it kicks at is the continued domination of the incompetent and corrupt Grand-Dukes administering the Navy Department. They consider it necessary to make a protest against the Grand-Dukes and rather than throw up their opposition to the present régime they voted down the supplies and let the additional sum become applicable so that the

Grand-Dukes might become more than ever unpopular owing to the increased taxation. Even now public opinion has so far made itself felt as to secure a promise from the authorities of a plan of reforms of the Navy Department. The Duma asserts that the stranding of the battleship "Peter the Great" in the Baltic, and the fire at the great Obukoff Steel works, under the Navy Department prove that the same negligence is being shown as that which led to the rout of the battle of Tausima. If the reforms are carried, as promised, in the Autumn, the Duma will cease its opposition to the Navy Department, and so long as a more efficient administration is installed, will agree to the annual provision of very heavy appropriations for naval purposes during the next ten years. To secure the defence of the Empire is held to be the first duty of Russia and all other things—education, railways, roads and canals—will be of secondary interest to the Russian Treasury till the demands of the Navy are met.

THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR AND THE CHINESE ARMY.

Dr. Gnoh Lean Tuck, of Peking, the well known Chinese doctor of British education who is taking up his post at Tientsin as assistant medical director of the Chinese Army in town and has of late been the guest of Mr. Laidlaw, M.P. in the House of Commons and other public places. He professes himself a believer in the prohibition of opium in the Chinese Army under the present stern penalties and rejoices at the progress of the anti-opium movement. These sentiments, however, were uttered in the presence of extreme anti-opium advocates, so the atmosphere may have had something to do with the enthusiasm of the Doctor.

ELECTRICITY AND AGRICULTURE.

Remarkable results have this summer been produced by Sir Oliver Lodge and other scientists in co-operation with leading horticulturists and agriculturists in the direction of applying electricity to the cultivation of crops. By the continuous high tension discharge of electricity for several hours each day, over fields of growing crops, by means of wires stretched over the field on poles, wheat has been made to show an increased yield up to forty per cent, and strawberries, raspberries and tomatoes have also shown an improvement of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent, besides ripening more quickly. The publication of these results has attracted wide attention and the question is being asked whether science is not stepping in to solve the problem of supplying sufficient food for the constantly growing population of these islands. I do not mean to say Great Britain is to supply its own food, but that the nightmare of the wheat scare of the world proving too small, seems likely to be laid by these discoveries. Moreover, I may add to these notes that the adoption of the French system of intensive vegetable culture under glass is being largely adopted here with excellent results also in volume, speed of cultivation, and quality.

THE BRESFORD-SCOTT INCIDENTS.

The quarrel between Lord Charles Bressford and Sir Percy Scott still continues to trouble the public mind, and an indecent amount of speculation, evenhanded with personal attack has been aired in Parliament and in the Press. It will probably end in Lord Charles again going into politics—he has been invited to stand for Portsmouth in the Conservative interest—and there is a report from Plymouth, from a source that is often well informed on naval matters, that Sir Percy Scott will after the present manoeuvres be appointed to the command of the East India station. The latest criticism of Lord Charles Bressford is that he is a director of a steel works in Sheffield and the suggestion is made that the company is one of those eligible to undertake contracts for the Admiralty. Of course there is nothing corrupt in that line about Lord Charles. He is one of the openest men in the world—but the peg is good enough for his critics to hang suspicious on.

AN EXPECTED RECONCILIATION.

Correspondent in Berlin states that negotiations are proceeding that may end shortly in the reconciliation of the differences between the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland. If the negotiations come to a successful conclusion a breach will be healed that has existed since the Six Weeks War of 1864, when the kingdom of Hanover was absorbed by Prussia, following the unfortunate backing of the losers by Hanover. Queen Marie of Hanover lived till comparatively recently, when she died at an extreme old age. Till then and there was no chance of a reconciliation by the family of the Hanoverian kingdom and she set her fate resolutely against any reconciliation with the Kaiser. Two years ago the Kaiser retaliated by securing the exclusion of the Duke of Cumberland and his family from the succession in Brunswick.

During the Kaiser's cruise in the Baltic, however, there has been a meeting of the Duke and the Kaiser and the first steps have been taken towards a recognition by the Hanoverian line that their rule is over. If the matter is successfully accomplished it will have some effect on Court relations in our own country for the Duke will pay a visit to the King, after absence from England since 1878. In June of that year he attended the funeral of his father, George V. of Hanover, at Windsor, but Queen Victoria offended him on two occasions and he swore he would not attend again. At her Court, one of the things that gave him offence was the inscription the Queen had placed in the dead monarch's tomb. There was a line reading "Last King of Hanover," thus acknowledging the absorption of the realm in Prussia. The other annoyance was the marriage of the Duke's sister, Princess Frederike, with the Baron Pawel von Rammingen, to which union the Duke was bitterly opposed.

AN IRISH KILT INCIDENT.

There has been a squabble between Mr. Hazleton, an Irish member, and Admiral Sir

HIGH CLASS OLD CLARETS.

VINTAGE WINE.

BOTTLED AT THE CHATEAU FIVE YEARS AGO.

CHATEAU MARGAUX PER DOZEN	QUART BOTTLES	\$18.00
"	PINT	" 9.00
" PONTET CANET "	QUART	" 26.00
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" LEOVILLE "	"	" 15.00
" MOUTON ROTHSCHILD "	QUART	" 42.00

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO. LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

Henry Frederick Stephenson, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who keeps watch and ward over the etiquette concerning the House of Lords. Last week Mr. Hazleton took round the Lords an Irish friend, clad in the kilt and all the rest of the old Celtic garb, very similar to that of Scotland. The admiral promptly wrote an extraordinary note pointing out that in his opinion the dress was not decent and proper for the House of Lords. Since then the irreverent Mr. Hazleton has had lots of fun. He has written in a chaffing spirit asking what the objection is to kiltis anyway, and if there is an objection why not mention it to the King who wears them? The admiral inclined for joining in "the epidemic of rudeness among Admirals," and at the end is warned that if he continues Mr. Hazleton will "take serious notice" of him. The whole thing has given infinite amusement, for the dress question seldom troubles the House, what with Indians and Orientals and all sorts of visitors in all sorts of garb. On the whole the admiral has got the worst of it. He is one of the old stages but the stage on which he has operated has all the same been of distinction. He served in the Crimea, in the China Expedition of 1857, in the Indian Mutiny, in the Arctic expedition of 1875 and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Subsequently he had several Court appointments and from 1893 to 1896 was Commander in Chief of the Pacific station. Then he commanded the Channel Fleet, retiring from the active list in 1904.

LONDON'S CHARITY.

London's generosity is shown by the return of figures proving that £10,000,000 is spent every year on charity. It is declared that much of this is wasted, especially in the funds run by numerous organisations to send poor children to the country for a holiday. Investigation has proved that in this case the survival of the fittest operated also, for the most aggressive youngsters from the slums have been able to secure under various fraudulent devices, holidays from different societies, while poorer and weaker children have been left in their misery for lack of energy to press their claims. A Subscribers' Union has now been formed and out of it a central fund will be established to prevent waste and fraud and make the money go as far as possible.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

I understand that an agreement is shortly to be concluded between Russia and Great Britain that will carry into greater effectiveness the Anglo-Russian agreement in relation to Persia. Russian Consuls are to be withdrawn from the southern half and British Consuls from the northern half, so that each nation may fully develop its predominant interest in their respective spheres.

EXPECTED REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The military clubs are still perurbed by rumours of impending reductions in the regular Army. The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Churchill are supposed to be the chief organs of economy and they hope to make so great a savings as to provide much money next year for Old Age Pensions and such social palliatives. Rumour places the reduction in numbers next year at 8,000 but I fancy that is overshooting the mark. It is too drastic an experiment to meet with approval.

DEV. LOREMENTS IN AFRICA.

Africa is being made the scene of great development, news of which is presented but scarcely to the public. France has already established a chain of posts across the Sahara desert connecting her military forces in Central Africa down to Lake Tobad with the authorities in Algeria. Telegraph lines are to be run through so that all sections of French territory may be in communication and for the present a camel route is being developed with the aid of friendly tribes, and officers returning from Senegal are encouraged to make the trans-desert journey so as to familiarise themselves with the route.

Great Britain on her part is linking up the Sudan and Uganda lines of telegraphs. There is less than four hundred miles of vacant space between Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika and Entebbe in East Africa, so that it will not be many years before there is complete telegraph intelligence between the Cape and Cairo.

THE DISTURBANCE IN ASIA.

While I am on this subject of linking up territories I am reminded of the extreme ignorance of the news that has reached Europe as to the native disturbances in Annam, Yunnan and Sumatra. Brief and inconclusive items have appeared by telegraph, but when my Far Eastern mail comes in I find accounts of sharp fighting, heavy losses and a wealth of information that, if it emanated from any other part of the world, would appear sensational and worthy of extensive display under flowing newspaper headings. One of these days the London newspapers will awake to the fact that the native races in the Far East are in motion under the impetus of forces that will sooner or later attract the attention of the whole world.

ITCHING HUMOUR ON HEAD AND FACE.

Became Unbearable—Little Girl Suffered Terribly—Would Tear Her Flesh—Grew Thinner Day by Day—Now Healthier than Ever.

CUTICURA CURED HER ECZEMA PERMANENTLY.

"Last August I found a little pimple exactly on the crown of my little daughter's head. It began to grow larger and larger, and later it broke and humoured came from it. The head began to be covered with an eruption of humoured crusting, and my little girl suffered terribly, and her head was so itchy that she would scratch it with her hands, and at night we had to tie her hands, down part of her back, and even over her face. A doctor's ointment did her no good. In fact, it seemed to make the trouble worse, so that my little girl increased until it was unbearable. If one spot healed another became worse. When the trouble started her health began to fail, she was nervous, and grew thinner day by day. I was in despair. At last I tried Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills. At the very first application the itching stopped, as if by magic, and her head became better every day. In ten days the humoured crusting disappeared, and in three weeks she was almost cured. I got another set, and in a month she was completely cured, so that my little girl told me she had never had eczema. That was three months ago and there has never been any sign of a recurrence since. Her health is better than ever, and I describe her condition entirely to Cuticura Remedies. Her hair is growing thicker and thicker. Too. Mrs. John B. East, Eastern Lombard, Newburgh, N.Y., June 14, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Cuticura Remedies are sold everywhere. A Single Set often cures. Depot: London, 27, Cannon Street. Sole Agents: Hongkong, 12, Queen's Road Central. Price 2/6. Cuticura Soap, 1/6. Cuticura Ointment, 1/6. Cuticura Pills, 1/6.

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

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Cannon Street. Sole Agents: Hongkong, 12, Queen's Road Central.

Price 2/6. Cuticura Soap, 1/6. Cuticura Ointment, 1/6.

Cuticura Pills, 1/6.

FASTEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.

BRITISH DESTROYER'S 38 KNOTS.

Exceptional interest, says a recent home paper, attaches to the trials of the new destroyer "Swift," which is expected to lower all records for speed, British and foreign, and to prove herself far the fastest vessel in the world.

The "Swift" has just left Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. at Birkenhead, where she was built, for her speed tests on the Clyde. In a preliminary trial she was observed, though extreme secrecy is observed by all concerned, to have attained a speed of thirty-eight knots, or 43 1/2 statute miles per hour, the pace of a fast train. The "Swift" is a remarkable vessel in many ways. She is like a destroyer, but about twice as large, displacing 1,800 tons. Her engines are the most powerful ever put into a small craft, and are of the Parsons type of turbines, developing no less than 30,000-horse power, or 25 per cent. more than the power of the "Dreadnought's" machinery. Her boilers are fired with oil fuel alone, which is driven into the furnaces by powerful pumps, so that the stoker's labour is reduced to a minimum, and her pace can be maintained without effort so long as her 120 tons of oil holds out.

She is officially described as an "ocean-going destroyer," but her real function is to chase and destroy the enemy's destroyers. For the purpose of attacking them she carries four 4-in. quick-firing guns.

It is possible that an even finer performance than thirty-eight knots may be obtained from her when she runs her Admiralty trials. By the terms of the contract she must maintain thirty-six knots, but it will be remembered that the destroyer "Tartar," which by the contract conditions was only required to make thirty-three knots, last December did 35 1/2 knots on the measured mile, thus exceeding the contract demand by nearly three knots. If the "Swift" does as well she will make thirty-six knots, or 44 1/2 miles per hour. Nothing like this has previously been attempted with any vessel, and the "Swift" will be the first of a new race of express ships.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

This chartered company continues its progressive career, and the result for the year 1907 established a record, the dividend of 4 per cent. now to be paid being the highest yet declared. The total receipts on revenue account exceeded expenditure by £8,734, an improvement of £1,700 as compared with the previous twelve months. A year ago the directors reported that the company's assets had increased in value by at least £3,000, and that sum was accordingly added to funds and properly accounted. For the year now under review the improvement is placed at £7,000, and this has been similarly placed. After paying the dividend as stated above, a balance of £28,000 will remain to be carried forward, or about £13,000 less than was brought into the accounts. The balance sheet shows that liquid assets are about £70,000 in excess of liabilities.

INTIMATIONS

WANTED AT ONCE.

FURNISHED, or PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak for 6 weeks or 2 months.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1918. 1176

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from **THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS**, to Sell by Public Auction, On **TUESDAY**, the 20th August, 1918, at 11 A.M., at The Government Store, Wanchai, A LARGE QUANTITY OF **CONDEMNED STORES**.
Terms—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1918. 1183

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the MAGISTRACY, at 2.15 P.M., on **MONDAY**, the 24th August, 1918, for the purpose of considering the following Application under the Liquor License Ordinance, 1895, (Ordinance No. 8 of 1895), viz.,

From one HO FAN for an Adjunct License to sell by retail intoxicating Liquors on premises numbered 463, 478, 480 and 472, Queen's Road West, under the sign of "THE PAN HING HOTEL."
J. H. KEMP,
Police Magistrate.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1918. 1177

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 52, British Concession, Property of the **CANTON CONDIMENT HOUSE CO.**, is hereby advertised for Sale until the 10th of September next. Tenders to be sent to the SECRETARY.
L. ALBERT,
Canton, 10th August, 1918. 1170

FOR SALE.

FINE SITE on the Bowen Road, Ready for Building at a Cheap Price.
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
Accountants & Auditors, &c.,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. 853

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. **EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT**. **DWEE WATER**.
Also FOR SALE.
Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 399 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply—
GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1918. 184

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from **W. K. M. D. PARR, Esq.**, to Sell by Public Auction, On **TUESDAY**, the 25th August, 1918, at 2 P.M., within his residence, "Dunrobin," Magazine Gap, THE WHOLE of HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED.

Comprising—
SILK TAPESTRY COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, a Quantity of **CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD CABINET TABLES**, **SOFA'S**, **CHAIRS**, **CURIO STANDS**, **KOREAN LACQUERED CABINETS**, **DINNER WAGON**, **GLASS CROCKERY** and **E.P. WARE**, **OLD CHINA ENGRAVINGS**, &c., &c.

One **COTTAGE PIANO** by M. F. Bachels & Co., Hamburg, (a good order and condition). Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1918. 1188

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, **INDIA**, **AUSTRALIA**, &c., and for **PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPORTS**. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the **NEWS OF THE FAR EAST** is given in the **HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS**, with which is incorporated **THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT**, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage 2s to any part of the World.

SANTAL MIDY These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalib, Cubets, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name **MIDY**.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Discharge of the Chest, Lungs, and Bronchial Tubes.

INTIMATIONS

CHINA EXPRESS CO.,
3, DUNDRELL STREET.

FOR SALE a Quantity of **NETTING** for **TENNIS COURTS**, etc., at less than half cost.
GOREZ-ANSONITE FOAL PLANE CAMERA, **PHOTO MATERIALS**, **DISHERS** and **CHEMICALS**.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1918. 1090

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous Customers and the General Public that we have **REMOVED** our business premises to

No. 14, **QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL**, Corner of Zeland Street, where we hope the same patronage will be extended to us as in the past.
HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1918. 651

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Underigned beg to notify their Customers and the General Public that they have **REMOVED** to No. 27, **DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL**, opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

A new variety of **ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS**, **ASIAN** and **FOREIGN POST STAMPS** and all **Philatelic Goods** are now exhibited at their **SHOW-ROOM**, and a Great Assortment of **MANILLA COGERS** and **CIGARETTES**, as well as **NOVELTY ALBUMS**, &c., &c., are for Sale at moderate prices.
GRACA & CO.,
27, Des Voix Road.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1918. 1021

COLLEGIO DE SANTA ROSA DE LIMA.

A HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MACAU.
Under the patronage of His Lordship, the Bishop of Macau.

THE CLASSES of the above Establishment will **RE-OPEN** on the Ninth of September next.

The Teaching of Foreign Languages forms the principal feature of the College; all the Teachers being Europeans. Portuguese, English, French, and German are taught by skilled certificated teachers. There are four Portuguese lady teachers from Portugal, two English, two French, and one German, all possessing diplomas of Certified Teachers.

Besides Languages, the girls are taught in their own Languages, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Religion, Morality, and Civility. Music, Vocal and Instrumental (Piano); Drawing, Linear and Ornamental; Painting, Oil and Water-Colour; Needlework and Embroidery are taught by the same efficient staff of Ladies.

The Convent is situated at the East end of Pous Grande, overlooking the sea. The Class Rooms and Dormitory are very roomy, and airy. Excellent table. The Sanitary arrangements are perfect.

The health and deportment of the Children are the objects of special care. A monthly report of the progress and behaviour of the girls is sent to the parents.

For terms, and further particulars apply to **THE LADY SUPERIORESS**.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1918. 1172

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES
NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "DERFFLINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th August, at 3.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1918. 5

FROM EUROPE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA,"
Captain Deinet, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their bills of Lading for countersignature by the undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

After discharge, and presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival, where they will be examined on the 20th August, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1918. 1181

TROUBLES IN THE MARINE INSURANCE MARKET.

The services which are rendered to the public by the Society of Lloyd's can hardly be overrated. As an organization for the collection of shipping news, and the right Agents, for looking after the interests of ships and their crews and cargoes, it fulfils a national service; a service discharged at practically no cost to the public at large. Through the individual members of Lloyd's—individual members who are always clearly distinguished from the corporate society—it forms a community of brokers and underwriters which is of the highest possible benefit to the business community, not only of this country, but of practically every country in the world. But the distinction which has always been maintained between the corporate society and the insurance operations of individual members has considerable disadvantages, and some of these disadvantages are now becoming apparent. The Committee of Lloyd's, which is the Committee of the Stock Exchange, on the other side of Threadneedle Street, has no official cognizance of the insurance operations of the members of the society. It exercises no control whatever over them. When once the Committee has elected members and received their deposits, the members are free to conduct their business in their own way. When, therefore, as unfortunately has happened within the past few weeks, the public mind is touched with Lloyd's, hears stories of troubles among some of its members, the difference in powers between the Committee of Lloyd's and the Committee of the Stock Exchange should carefully be kept in mind. When trouble occurs on the Stock Exchange, the difficulties are liquidated in accordance with definite and well-understood rules; but when trouble occurs at Lloyd's, the members among members is to hush it up as much as they possibly can, and to provide privately for the liquidation of liabilities, if possible, in a manner which the public will hear nothing about. Of course the extreme jealousy with which members of Lloyd's guard the reputation of their colleagues is in itself a great merit, and is one of the reasons why the Room has gained such a high reputation. The brokers, rather than "return a name" as unable to pay, will make his good out of their own pockets; but it is obvious that if business is being conducted for any length of time on an unsound basis, and liabilities have to be liquidated on a considerable scale, this generous method of bearing one another's burdens may become greater than even the strongest brokers are able to bear.

GUARANTEES FOR THE PUBLIC.
At the present time if a man wishes to become an underwriting member of Lloyd's, he must be proposed and seconded by members, and satisfy the Committee that his position and means justify his election. If elected, he has to lodge \$5,000 in approved securities, to be held as a deposit by trustees on behalf of the society; so long as the underwriter has any unpaid claims. These official deposits only apply to marine and transit risks, but as members of Lloyd's, to the great convenience of the public, transact a very large amount of fire, accident, burglary, motor-car, and all kinds of miscellaneous business, a custom has grown up by which unofficial guarantees for these businesses are provided in the Room itself, as a substitute for the official deposits which are required in the case of marine risks. Within its limits this system of official and unofficial deposits and guarantees is good, but it must be admitted that the business at Lloyd's has altogether outgrown the system of deposits, which may have been suitable when operations were conducted on a smaller scale many years ago. The bulk of the business at Lloyd's is now done by large syndicates of underwriters, and these syndicates of "names"—managed and controlled by a "leading underwriter"—do as much business as ever large marine insurance companies. The larger syndicates have a premium income of from half a million even up to a million pounds a year, and although the "names" do not receive accounts from their leading underwriter, yet no policy-holder has any knowledge at all of this large premium income is "underwritten" by the syndicate. It should be noted that in marine insurance business there is always a large amount of liability for unexpired risks. A marine account is kept open for two years, and it takes a third year to wind it up. At any moment, therefore, an underwriter has liabilities for the accounts written in three years, and, in order that he may be solvent, he should have invested in liquid securities nearly a full year's premium income. It is indeed essential for the security of policy-holders that the funds to meet liabilities on unexpired risks should be treated as trust funds; but unfortunately the weak point of the present system is that nobody knows, except the members of the syndicate, how its funds are invested. They may be used for speculative purposes on the Stock Exchange or in the produce markets. Cases, in fact, have been known where funds have been used in this way, and money has been lost. As compared with the large sums which should be readily available to meet liabilities of large syndicates for unexpired risks, it must be owned that the amount of the official deposits is insignificant.

A SUGGESTED AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.
What really is needed is not so much an increase in the amount of deposit, but a system of audit of underwriters' accounts. We do not suggest that there should be any publicity of accounts. Those who have had experience of Lloyd's have, very properly, the highest opinion of the integrity of any syndicate of underwriters, but it is impossible in these days when the accounts of all businesses and companies have to be audited that Lloyd's underwriters, subject they are to the competition and attractions of the powerful marine insurance companies, can afford to stand out. We believe that the public would be satisfied if the underwriting syndicates had properly audited balance-sheets prepared every year, and submitted them privately to the Committee of Lloyd's. The more fact that such a balance-sheet should be audited by an automatically appointed underwriter to make sure that all their liabilities for unexpired risks were provided for and their funds properly invested. If this were done, and there is little doubt that it will have to be done sooner or later, the position of Lloyd's would be greatly strengthened. It may be recalled that a few years ago a good scheme for a common guarantee fund was put forward by an influential member. His idea was that a central fund should be formed into which underwriters and brokers would pay a small fixed percentage on their annual premium turnover. The fund would be held in the most secure manner, and would serve as a joint or common guarantee fund. It was an essential part of the scheme that all accounts of underwriters should be audited and these accounts laid before the trustees of the fund. The scheme was good, and it would have been to the great advantage of Lloyd's had it been adopted.

THE CREDIT OF LLOYD'S.
There is no doubt that the incidents of the last two or three weeks, and the gossip which they have occasioned, have done a great deal of harm to the general credit of Lloyd's, a great deal more than is in the least deserved. In the

words of our Marine Insurance Correspondent writing on Friday last—

It has in the past been the proud boast of Lloyd's that its underwriting members never proved unable punctually to meet all engagements arising out of marine underwriting. Speculative business may have caused trouble, but not legitimate underwriting. It is to be feared that in the light of recent events the strength of individual underwriters can no longer be regarded as invulnerable. We believe that the credit of underwriting members would again become practically invulnerable, if they took the necessary steps to secure a semi-private audit, such as the one we have suggested.

THE LIGHTING OF CALCUTTA.

Residents of this city will doubtless read with interest the under of the Oriental Gas Company, Limited, for the public lighting of Calcutta as well as the Company's explanatory letter. In place of the whole of the present 3,385 gas lamps of 24 candle power, the Company propose to substitute and erect lamps with burners of a maximum of 90 and a minimum of 60 candle power of a type similar to those erected in Park Street, Chowringhee Junction, Bow Bazar, Barden Street, Wellesley Street and College Street. The cost of this substitution is estimated at Rs. 55 per lamp, and if the contract be for 2 years the Company offer to bear the whole of this expense. If, however, the contract be for 15 years the Company propose that the cost be equally divided between them and the Corporation, while if the contract is to be for 10 years only, the cost of much conversion is to be borne by the Corporation. The prices per lamp per annum naturally varies according to the length of the contract. For a 20 years contract the Company quote a rate of Rs. 54, for a 15 years contract Rs. 55 and for a 10 years contract Rs. 56. Practically the present tender of the Gas Company is the same as their previous tender with two exceptions. One exception is as to the number of lighting hours. The Corporation specification called for a rate for 3,914 lighting hours, whereas the Company have tendered for 3,850 hours, extra hours of lighting to be paid for at the rate of eight annas per hour per lamp per month, as under the existing contract. The other exception is that the original tender included a proposal to change the 2,400 existing oil lamps into gas lamps, the cost of the necessary mains and services to be borne by the Corporation. The cost of these mains, service pipes, etc., amount to Rs. 3,500,000 and the Company now offer to forego this charge as they think it will facilitate the introduction of gas lamps into the oil-lit districts. The Company's explanatory letter the Company state they have been entrusted with the lighting of the city from the 31st December 1858 up to now, and during the whole of that long period have never failed to carry out in full the terms of their contracts with the public authorities which they have had from time to time. Having already 350 miles of gas main laid in Calcutta the improved lighting can be introduced without breaking the public roads and footpaths with the resulting annoyance to the public and stoppage of traffic. On these and various other grounds the Company ask that the public lighting of the city be entrusted to them as in the past fifty years.—*Calcutta Englishman*.

TRANSIT TRADE OF SZEMAO.

H.M. Consul-General at Yunnan-fa (Mr. W. H. Wilkinson) has forwarded some particulars respecting the transit trade of Szemao, furnished by the late Mr. H. M. Marx, Acting Commissioner of Customs there. The greater part of the merchandise crossing the frontier and coming from the British Shan States passes through this port (Szemao), where import duties are levied. The bulk of such goods passes transit duty here and then proceeds into the interior under cover of our transit passes. These passes are fairly well respected throughout the Province by the various Lethin Authorities, the latter asking only a small "commission" for the transit pass, for inspection of the pass; and this is generally not refused by the caravan. When foreign goods, however, are not provided with a transit pass, Lethin is charged at the first barrier met on the road, and such payment secures free transit for merchandise throughout Yunnan for a subsequent period of 100 days. No Lethin is levied on foreign goods at Szemao within the "free zone" of this port, but the sub-stations just outside require payment of Lethin charges on such merchandise as is not provided with our transit passes. Goods coming from Burma and the Shan States cross the frontier at some fifteen days' journey from Szemao, and if they take the mountain road via his-long-chung, i.e., the Mekong River can reach Szemao without passing any Lethin barriers. But merchants, if they could also foreign goods from Burma at Szemao at prices obtaining at Mengzi, would then be in a position to do a transit trade with a considerable section of that Province.

THE SAN FRANCISCO "GRAFT" SCANDALS.

A DYNAMITER'S CONFESSION.

A Greek named Claudias last month confessed that he exploded a charge of dynamite in the home of Mr. Gallagher, an ex-Supervisor of San Francisco, causing the partial destruction of his house. Claudias declares that he was promised \$5,000 (\$10,000), and that his brother was to receive a similar sum for an attempt on the life of Mr. Gallagher, but that the money was not paid. So far, he has refused to divulge the names of the persons who employed him. Mr. Gallagher is the principal witness against Rudolf Schmitz, and the alleged bribe-giver, and it is asserted that there is evidence to connect the recent outrage at Mr. Gallagher's home with the "grafters."

The latest move of the enemies of the "graft" prosecutions is an attempt to obtain the disbarment of Judge Dunne, of the Superior Court, before whom most of the Parliamentary proceedings against Rudolf and Schmitz were brought. While the San Francisco Examiner ignored Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Spreckles, it gives fine columns to the complaint against Judge Dunne.

Abraham Raul is now free, having been released from prison, but he does not display such effrontery as Schmitz. The ex-mayor appears to glory in having spent a term in jail, and recently gave a banquet to the employers and other originals who were with him in prison.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chantante, Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantante will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a Rationale. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents 621

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.
WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?
They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.
EASY PAYMENTS.
We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.
Write for Handbook, sent post free.
MILVILLE, GILYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).



GAIL BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK.

"GOLD SEAL" BRAND.

THE MILK PAR EXCELLENCE.

GUARANTEED TO KEEP LONGER THAN CONDENSED MILK OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURE.

FIRST, in PURITY, PRICE and PRECEDENCE.

For BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY.

Sole Importers.

Hongkong, 3th July, 1908.

"THE AWAKENING OF CHINA."

This is the subject of an article in the current *Empire Review* by Mr. Alexander Chester Lamberton. He remarks: "The game in the Far East, played on the part of at least three of the Powers with definite intention to win, and by the remainder with an energy which depends largely upon the pressure of home interests, and is at its best fitful and ill-directed, presents several aspects worthy of consideration. With China as their playground, these Powers have for some years past indulged in an international tug-of-war in which the sides have hitherto been two to one, though not always the same two. When in the south, on-looking nations are rarely pushed aside, pitiless hands are raised to heaven denouncing the villainy, the treachery, the unscrupulous behaviour of the offenders. For the feelings of China in the matter—the householders whose gardens have been overrun by the warring parties—no one seems to care. Will also, formerly the province of nations, for ever continue to permit her domains to be turned into a political bar-garden? Is not the time now quickly passing to enter the arena, and decide once and for all her right to live in peace and contentment? Or is the attitude of China to be left to the mercy of the nations, and is the earnestness underlying all her endeavours. The national spirit is at last aroused with its silent appeal for assistance and friendship. Those who stand by China now will have little cause to regret it in the future. Seeing that a Chinese never forgets his friends—nor seldom his enemies—we may well ask ourselves what part we are going to play in this new act of the East's drama. Commercially our interests lie in China. Already other nations are cutting in on our domain for which we have hitherto been the sole market in the country and a word in the council of the Empire. China has frequently turned to Great Britain for advice or assistance, and as frequent, our attentions distracted in other directions or our interests imperilled nearer at home, she has obtained but little satisfaction or assistance. Now that other nations are eager to pose as her advisers and protectors in return for benefits in the shape of concessions and trade facilities, perhaps as for the moment we are not engaged in adding territory to our dominions for which we have hitherto been the sole market in the country, we might do worse than try to regain some of our prestige in the East, which was certainly not increased in Chinese eyes when we allied ourselves to her old enemy and quarrelsome Japan."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *P. E. Fr. edrich* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 29th ult., left Colombo on the 14th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about 22nd inst. The I.G.M. str. *De Binger* which left here on the 13th inst., arrived at Shanghai on the 16th inst. at 4 a.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Glentworth* arrived Kobe at 8 a.m. on Sunday, the 16th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Yokkaichi, where she was due to arrive at 8.30 a.m. yesterday.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Vancouver on the 15th inst. at 6 a.m.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd.
For the protection, encouragement and development of the Automobile Industry.
The Society has organized a **TRADE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT** which will be pleased without fee, to direct enquiries to it. Traders who can best supply their needs, whether for Motor Cars (commercial or pleasure), Motor-Agricultural Machines, Motor Boats, Fire Engines, Stationary Motors, Components, Parts, Tyres, or Accessories.
Address: **Maxwell House, Abchurch Lane, London, England.**

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'ARQUER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE HON. M. H. CHAUN, M.D.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD.

WARE, MERCHANTS, Wholesale and Retail.

Foundry, Iron, Steel, and General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders.

35 & 37, HING LOON STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515. 660

SANG MOW.

RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

30A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

A TACK & CO.

20, DES VOUEX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CAMERAS and PAGES' PAPERS, &c., &c.

Kindly Call and Inspect our New Stock.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 81

THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

As Supplied to the House of Commons.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

SECTIONS

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

Mr. A. ... Hongkong Ferry Wharf Stall
Hongkong 27th July, 1908.

7 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1908.

GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

8

Accounting Department. HONGKONG BANK
ESS" Office

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA and YOKOHAMA.	Capt. R. A. Peters	On 20th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS DELTA of CAL.	Capt. B. W. H. Snow	Noon, 22nd Aug.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.	Capt. D. C. Grogan, R.N.R.	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NORE and YOKOHAMA.	Capt. G. Phillips	About 28th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG and HAIPHONG	SINGAPORE	On 18th Aug. 10 A.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	On 18th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	On 21st Aug. 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	KOBE	On 23rd Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, DOKTOWN, CALLENS, TOWNVILLE, CANTON, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.	"CHANGSHA"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.

MANILA STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

Hongkong, 17th August, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. BRASILIA	27th August
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September
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FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	S.S. SILESIA	10th September

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 11th August, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING via SWATOW, AMOI & TAKAO	"SHOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 19th Aug. at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	"RUJUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 19th Aug. at 10 A.M.
TAMU via SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW	"JOSHIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd Aug. at 9 A.M.

A Reduction of 20 Per Cent. will be made on First and Second Class Fares to Foochow, until further Notice.

These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Cabins Amidships.

Unfitted Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 19th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 20th Aug. Noon.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WUHAIRWEI & CHIEROO	"CHIPSING"	Thursday, 21st Aug. Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Friday, 22nd Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA	"DUONGSANG"	Friday, 28th Aug. 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1908.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STAMERS.	SAILING DATES 1908.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	KAWACHI MARU, Tons 6101 Capt. H. Potomaru	WED'DAY, 19th Aug. at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, WASH. via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SANUKI MARU, Tons 6112 Capt. S. J. G. Parson	WED'DAY, 2nd Sept. at Daylight
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Tons 6144 Capt. M. Yagi	TUESDAY, 18th Aug. at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Tons 3817 Capt. K. Homma	FRIDAY, 4th Sept. at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU, Tons 5559 Capt. T. Harrison	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct. at Noon
MOJI and KOBE	INABA MARU, Tons 6189 Capt. Wm. Bainbridge	FRIDAY, 21st August at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGESHIMA MARU, Tons 4687 Capt. T. Arakawa	SAURDAY, 22nd August at Noon
	TAKASAKI MARU, Tons 4746 Capt. A. Mooker	THURSDAY, 27th August at Noon
	NIKKO MARU, Tons 5559 Capt. T. Harrison	WED'DAY, 2nd Sept. at Noon

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMERS	DATE OF SAILING
SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO	"ARCONIA"	On 25th August.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CATWAY"	Middle of Aug.
VLADIVOSTOK	"LITVANIA"	End of August.
MA SEILLES	HAVRE	Middle of Sept.
COPENHAGEN	"CATWAY"	Middle of Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELOHERS & CO.,
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Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON,
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16, D'S VEXUX ROAD
HONGKONG.Japan Office:—
14, WATER STREET
YOKOHAMA.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STAMERS	FOR	SAILING DATE
AKI MARU, Japanese str., 3,995, M. Yagi, 9th Aug.	Manila	10th Aug.
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.		
ALBENGA, German str., 2,765, Lorenzen, 18th Aug.	Shanghai	19th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
AMAR, British str., 1,525, Matlock, 19th July	Manila	20th July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
AMBERIA, German str., 3,351, Dainat, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
APRODITE, British str., 1,399, F. Mooney, 15th Aug.	Manila	16th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
BARBA, British str., 2,404, Whyte, 24th July	Manila	25th July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
BURMA MARU, Japanese str., 1,811, M. Nemoto, 16th Aug.	Manila	17th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
CHATHAM, British str., 2,314, A. J. Duff, 5th Aug.	Manila	6th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
COURTIER, British str., 2,897, John Wiseman, 25th May	Manila	26th May
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
CROCODUS, British str., 5,747, H. C. Harris, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
DERWENT, British str., 1,642, J. Jenkins, 9th Aug.	Manila	10th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
FOOCHOW, British str., 1,227, E. French, 11th Aug.	Manila	12th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
FOOKSANG, British str., 1,937, G. A. Mitchell, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen, 8th Aug.	Manila	9th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
HALDRE, Norwegian str., 1,065, G. Solberg, 2nd Aug.	Manila	3rd Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
HELEN, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 15th Aug.	Manila	16th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
HINSHAW, British str., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 15th Aug.	Manila	16th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
INVERAN, British str., 2,853, Marshall, 30th July	Manila	31st July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
JASON, British str., 4,800, T. G. Steeves, 16th Aug.	Manila	17th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
KATHARINE PARK, British str., 3,075, W. H. Copp, 8th July	Manila	9th July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
KIANGPING, Chinese str., 1,222, H. Uddin, 31st July	Manila	1st Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
KWONGSANG, British str., 1,423, W. Palmer, 16th Aug.	Manila	17th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
LAISAN, British str., 2,924, T. J. Tadd, 20th July	Manila	21st July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
MARAL, Norwegian str., 1,193, Gabrielsen, 31st July	Manila	1st Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
MATHILDA, German str., 1,840, Diller, 12th Aug.	Manila	13th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
MERRA, Dutch str., 1,978, M. Groesche, 13th Aug.	Manila	14th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
NEVITE, Dutch str., 1,453, Western, 29th July	Manila	30th July
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
ONKANG, British str., 1,787, F. Wheeler, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
PAYMA, British str., 4,313, G. W. Cockman, 12th Aug.	Manila	13th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
PETCHABURI, German str., 2,190, C. Wolf, 10th Aug.	Manila	11th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
PHIBANG, German str., 1,021, Fr. v. Mangoldt, 11th Aug.	Manila	12th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, C. Müller, 3rd Aug.	Manila	4th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
QUAKA, German str., 1,852, H. Madsen, 15th Aug.	Manila	16th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
SEKTA, German str., 1,642, Doster, 12th Aug.	Manila	13th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
SHANGHAI, British str., 1,662, F. Boyd, 13th Aug.	Manila	14th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
SHANTUNG, German str., 1,000, C. Grawisch, 10th Aug.	Manila	11th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
SHIMIZU, Dutch str., 1,200, H. Voss, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
SINGAI, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 14th Aug.	Manila	15th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		
STREATHENBICK, British str., 2,543, J. R. Stewart, 7th Aug.	Manila	8th Aug.
General—Shanghai 12th Aug.		

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